

JUDE—A SERVANT

The Book of Jude

Introduction. _____

Jude's purpose for writing this letter is twofold:

1. First, he needed to *expose* the false teachers that had infiltrated the local assemblies.
2. Secondly, he wanted to *encourage* the believers to stand in the faith and for the "*faith.*"

The book is divided into two or three sections. And for the sake of our study, note it three parts:

I. FIRST, NOTICE THE PLAN OR OCCAISION FOR THE EPISTLE (Jude 1:1-4).

- A. First, this plan *involved* two impressive names relative to the epistle (1:1a). "*Jude, the servant of Jesus Christ . . .*"
1. First, there is the *servant* (1:1a) "*Jude, the servant . . .*"
 2. Secondly there is the *Savior* (1:1b). "*. . . Jesus Christ.*"
- B. Secondly, this plan *included* two important situations or issues relating to the readers (1:1c-3).
1. First, they have a *position* that is permanent (1:1c). "*. . . to them that are sanctified by God the Father and preserved in Jesus Christ and called.*"
 - a. First note the term "sanctified"
 - b. Secondly, notice the term "preserved."
 - c. Thirdly, consider the word "called."
 2. Secondly, they have a *possession* that is priceless (1:2).

2.

C. Thirdly, this plan _____ two needs that are imperative (1:3-4).

1. First, notice there was the need to abandon his original _____ (1:3).
2. Secondly, there was the need to address an overriding _____ (1:4).
 - a. First, these men had _____ the grace of God into "*licentiousness.*" (1:4d)—**UNHOLY!**
 - b. Secondly, they _____ the Lord Jesus Christ (1:4c) **UNRULY!**

II. SECONDLY, NOTE THE _____ OR OCCURANCE OF THE APOSTATES (Jude 1:5-19).

A. First, Jude _____ the apostasy in the church (1:5-16).

1. First, note how he pictures apostates by _____ them (1:5-10).
 - a. First he _____ the children of Israel (1:5). **JEWS—A DEMONSTRATION of Apostasy.**
 - (1) First, there were those who were _____ saved (15b) "*. . . hoe that the Lord, having saved the people out of the land of Egypt . . .*"
 - (2) Secondly, there were those who were _____ saved (1:5c). "*. . . afterward destroyed them that believed not.*"
 - b. Secondly, he _____ the angels (1:6).—**DEFINITION of Apostasy.**
 - (1) Classification #1—fallen angels _____.
 - (2) Classification #2—fallen angels _____.

c. Thirdly, he _____ the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah (1:7)—**GENTILES**—**A DESCRIPTION of Apostasy.**

- (1) First, Jude scrutinizes the cities by referring to their _____ (1:7a),
- (2) Secondly, he scrutinizes the cities regarding their _____ (1:7b).

This example gives us two lessons:

*** First, it _____ us that apostates causing trouble will be judged, no matter how much they have been blessed in the past.**

*** Secondly, it _____ and warns us that we also must continue to walk with the Lord Jesus.**

d. Fourthly, he _____ the social problem of the present age (1:8).

- (1) First, he informs us that they are _____ (1:8a).
 - (a) First, note their _____ “... *dreamers* ...”
 - (b) Secondly, notice their _____.
- (2) Secondly, he informs us that that they are _____ (1:8b). “... *despise dominion* ...”
- (3) Thirdly, he informs us that they are _____ (1:8c). “... *speak evil of dignities.*”

e. Fifthly, he _____ them of a problem with a personage of the previous age (1:9).

f. Sixthly, he _____ their positions with a description of nonsense (1:10).

2. Secondly, note how he portrays apostates by _____ them (1:11).

- (a) First, there is Cain who attack God’s plan of _____ (1:11a).
- (b) Secondly there was Balaam who attacked God’s place of _____ (1:11b).

- (1) First, his error was that he attacked the sovereignty of God in his _____ (2 Peter 2:15).
- (2) Secondly, the doctrine of Balaam was that he attacked the sovereignty of God in his _____ (Revelation 2:4).

(c) Thirdly, there is Core (Korah) who attacked God’s purpose for _____ (1:11c).

3. Thirdly, consider how he punctures the apostles by _____ them (1:12-13).

- (a) First, he castigates them by describing them as definitely _____ (1:12a).
- (b) Secondly, he castigates them by depicting them as specifically _____ (1:12b).
- (c) Thirdly, he castigates them by defining them as spiritually _____ (1:12c).
- (d) Fourthly, he castigates them by declaring them exclusively _____ (1:13a).
- (e) Fifthly, he castigates them by determining them as eternally _____ (1:13b).

4. Fourthly, look now how he investigates these apostates by pointing out their _____ before the Lord comes (1:14-15)